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geology of North Dakota as a whole, on natural gas and on good roads. Previous reports of the Survey have described the extensive and valuable clays and lignites of the state, the fourth report being devoted entirely to the clays, particularly the high grade fire and pottery clays. Last summer the geology and natural resources of the area comprised in the Bismarck quadrangle was investigated by the State Geological Survey in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey. These two surveys are also cooperating in the collection of data regarding the deep wells of the state, and this work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. During the coming summer the study and mapping of the geological formations of south-central North Dakota will be continued, and work will also be undertaken on the physiography and geology of the interesting Devils Lake region.

It is stated in *Nature* that the director of the British Meteorological Office has given notice that from April 1 forecasts of the weather prospects more than twenty-four hours ahead will be issued as opportunity is afforded. Applications have been received at the Meteorological Office from time to time for forecasts of weather several days in advance, in addition to, or instead of, the usual forecasts which refer to the twenty-four hours reckoned from the noon or midnight following the issue of the forecasts. According to the experience of the Meteorological office, the weather conditions do not usually justify a forecast detailing the changes of weather for consecutive days. There are a number of occasions in the course of the year when the distribution of pressure is typical of settled weather, and also occasions when the conditions are characteristic of continued unsettled weather. On these occasions, and on a few others when the sequence of the weather is of a recognized type, a sentence giving in general terms the outlook beyond the twenty-four hours of the definite forecast might be useful to the general public, and, as it could be justified by the statement of definite reasons for the inference, it would come within the general rules laid down by the office with ref-

erence to the issue of forecasts. An indication of the general prospect extending beyond the twenty-four hours' limit is frequently given in the "General Inference" which precedes the forecasts for the several districts on the sheet issued to newspapers. It is expressed in more or less technical language, and the application to the several districts might only be followed by persons acquainted with the terminology used in weather study. It is proposed, therefore, when the meteorological conditions permit, to supplement the forecasts for districts by a remark on the further outlook.

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#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

AMONG recent endowments to the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, the first post-graduate medical school in the United States, are one of \$250,000 by Mr. William P. Clyde, and another of \$125,000 by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has given \$40,000 to Wells College for the building of a library to be called the Frances Cleveland Library in honor of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who is a graduate of the college.

THE main building of the Texas Christian University has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$125,000.

PRESIDENT NOBLE has issued a formal announcement of the fact that, by order of the board of trustees and by act of the General Assembly of Maryland, the corporate name of the Woman's College of Baltimore has been changed to Goucher College.

IN the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, now of the University of California, will become professor of physiological chemistry; Dr. Henry T. Ricketts, of Chicago University, will occupy the chair of pathology, and Dr. Richard M. Pearce, of Albany, will be professor of experimental medicine. Dr. Allen J. Smith, while retaining his position as dean of the school, will be transferred to a chair of comparative pathology and be at the head of the courses in tropical medicine.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL C. PRESCOTT has been appointed acting head of the department of biology of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, during the absence in Europe of Professor W. T. Sedgwick.

DR. E. H. CAMERON, instructor in psychology in Yale University, has been advanced to the grade of assistant professor. In that institution Dr. F. S. Breed, now engaged in graduate work in comparative psychology at Harvard University, has been appointed instructor in psychology.

MR. ALAN S. HAWKSWORTH has been appointed professor of higher mathematics in the University of Pittsburgh.

AT Haverford College Professor A. H. Wilson, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has been appointed to the position of associate professor of mathematics in place of Professor Jackson, who returns to England.

WILLIS T. POPE, professor of botany in the College of Hawaii, has been appointed by the governor, superintendent of public instruction for Hawaii. Vaughan MacCaughey (Cornell, '08), has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the college.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### SOME ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AS TO THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Several contributors to your journal have recently discussed the change of policy announced by the Carnegie Foundation; two considerations, however, have not been mentioned either here or elsewhere to my knowledge.

First, the obligations on the part of the foundation toward those formerly denominational colleges which have in the last four years secured changes in their charters severing their relations with the parent denomination. The reports of the foundation have mentioned several of these institutions, and others have come within my notice. In all these cases, the foundation held out to these institutions the promise of certain benefits if they would sacrifice the historic association with the people who founded the school. These benefits were essentially two,—the privilege to professors of retiring after twenty-

five years of service, and of retiring on a somewhat higher pension at the age of sixty-five. Now, in the present situation, these colleges find themselves left with only a small fraction of the benefit anticipated, for nobody will deny that the service pension was a much greater inducement than the age pension. And the most disquieting thing about it is that this great foundation in no way intimates a consciousness of having treated anybody unjustly.

Second, as to the state universities. If the service pension be discontinued, has the foundation anything to offer to the professor in such an institution? Is there a state university in the land where a professor sixty-five years of age with a fifteen-year (and generally a thirty-year) record in the institution behind him is in danger of losing his position? I think not. On the contrary, my impression is that the old professors are universally held in such respect, and their lives are so interwoven with the history of the school, that no one thinks of dismissing them in their old age. Possibly in some small and poor private colleges of the country the condition of the exchequer may make it hard to do justice to old professors, but no state university can afford to deal otherwise than generously with such cases. But what will the foundation do for them when they reach the age of sixty-five? It will "automatically, and as a matter of right, and not as a charity," reduce their salaries about fifty per cent.! As an offset to this, there is the possibility of a disability pension, and the probability of a pension to the widow of a professor. It would take considerable actuarial ability to figure out whether the professor and his wife are ahead or behind when both sides are considered. It is easy to see that the foundation has virtually made a contribution to the treasury of the university, but has it on the whole done anything to compensate the professor for the privations of a life time of poorly paid service, as so generously desired by Mr. Carnegie when he made his first gift to the foundation?

J. M. ALDRICH

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO,  
March 30, 1910